THE HILL CITY.

OST-OFFICE-INSPECTOR WILDE MAKES ANOTHER CAPTURE.

Thieves Make a Clean Breast-A Marriage Railroad Matters-Other Items.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) (Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

Linkingum, Va., December 31.—Two mail-bags were stolen some days before Christimas from the depot platform here and strange to say they had not been missed by the authorities here of in Washington, and but for the police accidentally discovering mutilated bags on Daniel's Hill Sunday night probably nothing would have been ever known of the robbery. Yesterday Post-Office Inspector G. Waddy Wilde was telegraphed for, and as soon as he arrived he went to work on the case, and discovered the thieves to betwo con as he arrived he went to work on the see and discovered the threves to be two olored men named William Hairston and d. Calloway, who had been arrested by he police as suspicious characters on Sat-rday last and were still in jail. Both ne-roes made clean breasts of the robbery to hispector Wilde and they were taken be-bre United States Commissioner Tinsley, ho sent them on to the grand jury. A MARRIAGE.

A MARKAGE.

Miss Bessie Spencer, daughter of the late Dr. Frank Spencer, and Dr. C. L. Thudishum, a young Englishman, were married sere this afternoon.

The Temple-of-Fashion clothing-house, N. Schlozs proprietor, assigned late yester-lay afternoon. Liabilities placed at \$35.-738 and assets \$19,500.

IN BLOOM. Peach-trees and strawberry-vines are reported to be in full bloom in Campbell
county within a few miles of the city, and
to-day your correspondent saw an elegant
bong-et of spring flower- which grew in a
garden in the open ar. No such weather
was ever experienced in this section before.

The Lynchburg and Durham railroad ave completed their line to South Boston we completed their line to South Boston d are now running double daily trains, trangements have been perfected by the Arrangements have been perfected by the road by which passengers will be brought into the Union depot on Jederson street.

Trains on the Richmond and Danville and Norfolk and Western came in this morning covered with snow.

SOME EVENTS

That Have Made Their Mark on the Past Year.

(New York Tribune.) ing the most interesting and import-

among the measure and a hapor and events of the year is the assembling, in esponse to a joint resolution of Congress, f a conference of representatives from all the nations of the American continent to the nations of the American continent to consider measures to promote international peace and commerce. The resolution under which the conference convenes was proposed in the United States Senate by Mr. Free, and in terms revived the invitation formerly extended by Secretary Blaine during President Garfield's brief Administration. Favorable responses came from all of the States invited, so that the conference includes every sovereign State on the Continent. It is an interesting circumstance that it comes together

by good fortune and good seamanship, got out to sea and escaped without loss, but the American and German forces were both subjected to heavy trials. The Trenton and Vandalia were total losses, and the Nipsic, though beached and saved, was cruelly damaged. The Trenton's crew without exception was saved, but various accidents caused a loss of seven men to the Nipsic, and of four officers and thirty-nine men to the Vandalia, in whom was included her commander. Captain Schoonmaker. The German corvettes Adler and Eber were sink and the Olga practically destroyed, and ninety-six of their crews were drowned. The Samoan natives behaved with great bravery, and their good offices did much to promote the work of rescue and recovery.

A calamity which will long be remembered for its terrible consequences occurred on the last day of May in the Conemaugh Valley, in Pennsylvania. The waters of an immense reservoir at Johnstown burst through a defective wall and swept with through a defective wall and swept with remorseless fury down a long, narrow channel, destroying the city of Johnstown and fou. villages. The loss of human life was unexampled, except in the deadly records of earthquakes. Fully 6,000 people were drowned and twenty millions of property destroyed. The incidents of the flood, and of the weary weeks of gloom and anguish which followed its devastation, during which the dead were recovered and buried, and the wreeks in some measure cleared away, form a chapter altogether sickening. The entire country sprang at once to the relief of the more distressed unfortunates, and \$3,000,000 were raised and distributed in their behalf.

The year has been more than usually productive of disastrons fires. A conflagration in Seattle during the spring consumed the entire business portion of that thriving gity, the capital of the Puget Sound country. Another in September did precisely the same work for Spokane Falls, the loss in each case amounting to quite \$5,000,000. Lynn, Mass, in the month of December was ravaged by a fire which practically destroyed its shee-manufacturing district, and a few days later the leather centre of Boston was burned. These losses also amounted each to \$5,000,000. Fire-insurance companies have fared badly in 1889, their losses being fully \$14,000,000.

Much interest has been developed in a proposed World's Fair, to be held in 1892, commemorating the 400th anniversary of

their losses being fully \$14,000,000.

Much interest has been developed in a proposed Werld's Fair, to be held in 1892, commemorating the 400th anniversary of America's discovery by Columbus. Four great cities, New York, Chicago, Washington, and St. Louis, are rival candidates for the honor of entertaining the exposition. New York and Chicago have each raised guarantee funds to cover the expenses of the show, and the controversy at the close of the year is awaiting Congress's decision. During the last days of April and the first of May in the city of New York imposing ceremonies were held celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. The events commemorating this historic incident were prepared by a representative committee of the citizons of New York. They included a naval parade of great beauty on the bay, a centennial ball, a presidential reception, special religious services at St. Paul's chapel, an oration by Channeey M. Depew, a military parade of great splendor and magnitude, a banquet, and a magnificent display of fireworks. The President was in attendance upon the most of these ceremonies, coming from Washington city over the route which his most illustrious predecessor had travelled a century before.

The first squadron of the new American navy, including the three Roach cruisers—the Chicago, the Atlanta, and the Boston—and the Cramp cruiser, the Yorktown, is now upon the seas, commanded by Admiral Walker. In the judgment of naval experts of all nations these vessels are excelled by none of their class in any navy. Several others are practically completed, and by the end of 1820 the Baltimore, the Charleston, the Petrel, and three more are expected to be in commission. These battle-ships and eight coast-defence vessels, together with a cruising monitor and a ram, are now in course of construction, and even then the United States will be far removed from the first rank as a naval power. It seems to be taken for granted, h

sary, has expressed ighout the country,

The annals of criminal jurispruce cowill be enriched at the expense of a would life by the proceedings had in the trie of five members of the Clan-na-Gael in the cage, Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Pers, and Kunze, for the murder of Dr. Hillip Cronin. Cronin was an Irishman and prominent in the councils of the orier. He was stoutly opposed to its pre-nt leaders, however, and had frequently accused them of misappropriating finds and of other misconduct. His life had orien been threatened, and finally, at a seret meeting of Camp No. 20, presided over by the prisoner Beggs, he was doomed to death. The execution of the sentence was committed to the other accused men. They did their work in an utterly brutal and wicked way. They lured their viriam to a cottage on the outskirts of the city upon the pretence that his professical services were required, and there they murdered him with knives and bludge as depositing his body in a sewer. It was not found for many weeks, but its final recycry and identification led to the establishment of the facts mentioned. Upon the trial, which occupied nearly three months, and engaged the most conspictous lead talent of Illinois, Burke, Coughlin, and O'Sullivan were found guilty of nurder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Kunze was found guilty in a minor degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Kunze was found guilty in a minor degree and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and Beggs escaped. The entire party, Beggs included, would have been hanged but for the action of one juror, whose motives for an action not easily comprehended have been strongly at-sailed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.)
PARIN, December 31.—The Siccle says that another Nihilist plot against the Car has been discovered in St. Petersburg. Several of the conspirators, the paper says, were arrested in the palace passages. Some of them resisted arrest and one was killed by an officer.

DR. PETERS AND PARTY. Brains, December 31.—The Tagolatt sars it has information that Dr. Peters and the members of his party are certainly alive, and that the expedition is marching between Benia and Baringo. LORD SALISBURY HAS A CHILL.

LONDON, December 31.—The illness from which Lord Salisbury was suffering last night was a chill.

London, December 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury has the grip in a severe form. He was taken on the 24th, but as the observation of the strictest secrecy is enjoined upon all persons in the Marquis' household as to the facts relating to his health, it was not known that he was ill until Thursday, when he was threatened with a collape. The Queen then sent Sir William Jenner to attend him. He was then kept in bed three days and has been kept in his room ever since. Fucumonia is apprehended, and the Marquis is physically unfitted for a struggle with a very severe disease. He will certamly be kept housed for a fortinght. He abstains from business as far as possible.

demic. The latest news from the Hatfield House is that the Marquis of Salisbury is better. He heard reports read in his bed-room to-day and dictated dispatches to his private secretary, who states that no bul-letins are necessary and the condition of the Premier is at present the the Premier is at present not serious. Count Hatzfelt, the German Ambassadar, has been ill for a fortnight, but is now bet-

December 31.—During the part our hours there has been no in-

and Sir Thodore Martin.

THE G'SHEA DIVORCE CASE. DUBLIN, December 31.—The Freemen's Journal says that Mr. Parnell has instructed Mr. Lewis, his counsel, to obtain for him at the earliest possible moment a citation to appear and defend himself in a suit for divorce brought by Captain O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr. Parnell, the paper says, desires to settle the issue as quickly as possible.

MINE-OWNERS' QUANDARY. Bauegus, December 31.—The coal mine-owners at Charleroi are unable to fulfail their contract with the Government to supply 30,000 tons for the St. te, and the stock in hand for use on railways is nearly exhausted. The amicable overtures made to the strikers have had no good result. Notices are placarded at Mons in which the miners insist upon an increase of 15 per cent in their wages, with a minimum of 88 cents a day for any day and the recog-nition of nine hours as a day's work.

MINEES STARVING-RIOT THREATENED.

Bucesers, December 31.—The striking miners at Charleroi are starving and a bread riot is threatened. The shop-keep as refuse to give the men further credit. The Governor of Hainault has advised the Governor of the control of the co ernment to interfere. THREE THOUSAND CASES.

LONDON, December 31.—Owing to the prevalence of influenza at Munich the usual New-Year reception at the Palace will not be held.

At Copenhagen the epidemic is abating. The official report gives a total of 3,000 cases. Most of these are of a mild character. The harbor of Copenhagen is free of its.

Berlin, December 31.—The Military Gazette publishes an imperial order that a regiment of dragoons entitled the Queen of England regiment will henceforth be called the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's regiment.

A DOZEN NOTABLES DEAD.

PARIS, December 31.—The deaths from nifuenza in Paris yesterday included lozen small notables.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS CRASH TO

GETHER AT TREMENDOUS SPEED. Live-A Baggage-Master Killed-

Others Injured.

(By telegraph to the Disparch.) Indianapous, December 31.—A frightful ad fatal wreck occurred at Kokomo this forning on the Pan Handle railroad one it is north-bound, left the junction at 2:15 A. L.—schedule time. When about a mile orth it met Train No. 13, south-bound, was running about fifty miles an hour. raggage-car and the coaches of the southbound train, which tumbled on top of the
engines. The injured were confined to the
engines. The injured were confined to the
engines and express. and baggage-cars.
George Cummings, the engineer of No. 14,
was buried in the wreck, and died immediately after being extricated. Thomas McCullough, the engineer of No. 13, lies at the
Clinton House, Kokomo, with his head
crushed and cannot live. Baggage-Master
J. Kerlin, injured in the back and head,
was taken to Galveston, where he died at 9
o'clock. Thomas Harber also was hurt seriously. These men all live at Logansport.
Adams-Express-Messenger Glaut, was seriously though not fatally hurt about the
body. Two men named Woods and Webb
were badly hurt, but not fatally. A number
of passengers in the coaches were shaken
up badly, but the Pullman escaped, many
of the passengers not being awakened. The
cause of the wreck is a mystery, as the engineers of both trains are both unable to
testify; but the general opinion is that the
north-bound engineer was trying to make
a "sneak" to the side-track at Jewell, four
miles north, to pass No. 14, which was
slightly behind time. miles north, to pass No. 14, which was slightly behind time.

TARIFF-REFORM LEAGUE. Annual Dinner of the Massachusetts Or-

ganization. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Boston, December 31.—The members of the Massachusetts Tariff-Reform League gathered in full force at the Tremont House this evening, the occasion being the annual dinner of the organization. Hon. Henry L. Pierce presided, and among the more notable gentlemen present were Messrs. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas; Thomas G. Shearman, of New York; Edward Atkinson, William E. Russell, John M. Forbes, John S. Farlow, Robert Bleakie, President Elliott of Harvard College, Charles Francis Adams, John F. Andrew, Jerome Jones, Robert Treat Paine, P. A. Collins, and others.

President Pierce in opening the afterdinner exercises said there were three great causes—tariff reform, ballot reform, and civil-service reform—now on trial before the country, and that it was no small advantage that "in the struggle before us we have for one less the second of the country. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

their factories untaxed. These markets she holds because, her materials being untaxed, she produces goods cheaper than we can. Our labor being more productive and more skilful we can produce a greater part of these cheaper than any rival if we can remove the cost which the tax on material imposes. By bringing this work to our own factories we would create an active demand for the employment of all the labor in the land. Wealth would increase, our home markets would grow and expand, and a ceaseless hum of prosperous business would be heard in all our streets, in all our highways, and in all our markets."

The address of Thomas G. Shearman and the letter from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge were prominent features of interest to the dinner.

Hon. John M. Forbes read a paper showing the effect of the doctrine of protection on foreign nations in past ages.

Dr. William Everett delivered a spirited address in favor of free books as a moral and spiritual right. He declared that books develop minds and souls and that the Government has no right to tax souls. Edward Atkinson advocated a policy of conciliation without compromise of principle, and the achievement of tariff reform on right principles by harmony of interests, mutual trust, and sincerity of purpose on the part of both protectionists and tariff-reformaces.

Letters of regret were received from extends the service of the control of the part of the control of the control of the part of the control of the contro

reformers.

Letters of regret were received from exSpasker Carlisle, General John M. Palmer,
of Himois: President Seth Low, of Columbia College; ex-Governor Hoadley, of
Ohio: ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South
Carolina, and others.

The Silver Question.

will not be held.

At Cogenhagen the epidemic is abating. The official report gives a total of \$2.00 cases. Most of these are of a mild character. The harbor of Copenhagen is free of doctors have been attacked. In many cases the induenza is followed by an internation of the lungs.

VIENDA, Desember 31.—In the Board of Hosting in the extreme to the state of the tracks of the boyletch have followed the legislation of 157 and 1573 dishenoring silver, and its effects are the state of the state of

world. Could any same man believe it would fail to advance the prices of all commodities? Such advance has always followed any large additions to the world's measuring money.

Now, in restoring silver to its natural place as a conjoint standard of value, from which it was unjustly and, as we claim, unjustly dethroned by the only way possible, its free and open mintage, we do not legislate 30 per cent, to the value of silver. We simply restore the link which has connected the two metals for untold ages. Gold will meet silver more than half way by losing some of its artificial importance. It is not a question of more silver—nor, indeed, of more money—for no matter what the volume of currency in the country may be, if the standard of value is to connition to be gold alone, then God help the farmer! for he will get less and less for his staple products until he is reduced to the farmer! for he will get less and less for his staple products until he is reduced to the farmer! for he will get less and less for his staple products until he is reduced to the farmer! for he will get less and less for his staple products until he is reduced to the farmer! for he will get less and less for his staple products until he is reduced to the farmer! for he will get less and less for his staple products until he is reduced to the condition of the serf in other lands.

"The property of the world is measured by the amount of its standard measuring money." This may be called an axiom. As gold is the sole measure of values its quantity is believed to be actually diminishing as employed in monetary uses. The vastly-increased use of that metal in the arts and its loss by use, added to the vast sums anomally exported to Asia—that great sink for the precions metals—and there lost to monetary uses, ought to alarm even the most inveterate monometallist. The Duko of Marlboro', in his paper, the Vampire Gold, published in the Fortnightig Receiver, in he entire destruction of our agricultural in-

We believe that just as soon as it is known that the American mints are opened not for the purchase of silver, but for its coinage, not an ounce of silver can be bought anywhere in any market for less than its coin value. What then? In bars it is worth one dollar for every 412% grains of standard silver—that is, 9-10 fine—at par with coin. Free and open mintage is what holds gold fixedly at pur with its coin; and its inter-convertibility into coin or mto bullion at will must hold it there—will make it so for the world; justas surely as British law which compelled the Bank of England to buy all gold offered at its counters at £3.17.9 per ounce held gold at par under the enormous influx from California and Australia in 1856-700. Even when Germany. Austria, and Holland demonetized it at held its place. At par with coinin Europe, where the ratio to gold is 15% to 1 on the Continent, and 428-100 in Great Britain it will prove too valuable to take to any mint exacting 16 ounces to one of gold as ours do us. We shall then find confronting us the condition which prevailed before our civil war—our silver coin sought for in preference to gold for the 3 per cent, difference between our ratio and the foreign. These same silver dollars—for our derided American dollar is the same as when Washington lived in its weight of pure metal—were actually sold in Baltimore by Charlottes-ville merchants at \$1.15.

Were silver to be now valued as it was in 1850, based upon the relative quantities of each possessed by the world then and in 1885, an able statistician—Mr. Ivan C. Mitchells—shows that the silver dollar would now be worth Tl per cent, more than it is now worth. At that time—in

the single gold standard that the coimage of silver would drive out our gold has been disproved by facts.

"But it is a little singular that British bimetallists claim that the silver-using nations are drawing the gold. This appears to be the truth, for France and the United States, where silver coin is a full legal tender, have rapidly accumulated gold until each possesses now more than Great Britain does.

gold until each possesses now more than Great Britain does.

"The assertion that we possess more money than ever before does not meet the question, even if true. The standard of value being gold alone, its quantity and vastly-increased duty since wealth has been so greatly increased must be considered. Also the vast increase in the commerce of the world. merce of the world.

"The facts stated by Mr. Henry Carey
Baird in his review of the flippant utterances of Colonel McClure upon this question are worthy of thoughtful considera-

"The deposits in our national banks on "The deposits in our national canas on September 39, 1889, were \$1,521,922,818, while the total amount of money held by them was, including specie, treasury-notes, bank-notes, and claims against the Treasury, aggregated but \$272,087,372—less than eighteen cents on the dollar of their James 112.

"This (he says) is the dollar of high "This (he says) is the dollar of high finance—an eighteen-cent dollar."

"But you may urge that the \$1,805,729,708 of loans of the banks are a guarantee for the payment of their deposits. The answer is the deposits are the creature of the loans, and these latter can never within a twelvement abe called in to the extent of 20 per cent. without causing a total collapse of banks, debts, debtors, and of business generally." He shows also that on March 15, 1878, "the bank loans were but \$34,750-718—this against \$1,805,729,738 in 1889."

This is utterly out of all proportion to the increase of currency so much written about.

Charlottesville, Ve., Dec. 28, 1889.

The Grave Get about. J. W. I Charlottesville, Va., Dec. 28, 1889.

Athletics and Morals.

Athletics and Morals.

[By Professor Caldarwood.]

Open-air games and sports are of high value as bearing not only on relaxation, but on physical development and on moral training. The interest now manifested in them is a cheering sign of the sense of their value and an encouragement which keeps physical exercise in the line-of the social life of a district. If all classes manifest this interest we may be assured of healthy results considerably beyond the merely physical benefits, for the unity of our nature asserts itself, and a higher moral tone may be expected in all public gatherings to witness athletic sports or other forms of open-air amusement.

DRINK AND FOOT-BALL. DRINK AND FOOT-BALL.

One objection to such gatherings deeply felt in past times is now being greatly abated by the action of those directing affairs, who have removed encouragements to drinking. This is a social gain of a high kind. The sharp and short contest of the foot-ball field has so concentrated attention on the movement of the teams that the risk has been swept away. The evil has been "run out," Active, well-directed interest would easily drive the evil from all annual gatherings for athletic sports. A manly Christian spirit among the young men of any district will readily give a healthy tone to arrangements, and will confer advantage which, though it be not reported in the press, will carry a blessing into many homes, while it helps to fix the general character of assembles for public amusement. By all means let us banish the intoxicants.

THE FELLING AGAINST FOOT-BALL.

But there are other things to be considered. What, for example, is the meaning of the largely-expressed disinke of football? It is a rough game, and we are constantly hearing of dangers and accidents. The consequence is that, alongside the large measure of popularity, there is a very active antagonistic feeling in society. Our foot-fall players can change this state of things, and it is of consequence that they should. To say this is to admit that there is ground for the adverse opinion, and that the game itself is such as calls for self-restraint. To escape talse issues it is needful to see that the explanation of the adverse criticism is not to be found in the contrast between "Association" rules and "Rugby" rules. Both can be played with comparative safety if there is manly self-restraint. The whole question concerns the playing, and therefore the players. The rules of the game will not guard against the evils which a large portion of the public condenne. The game is in itself a good one for healthy exercise, favorable to physical development. But it must be THE PEELING AGAINST FOOT-

else there cannot be good play. The noisy, boisterous team shows oad form. Good playing means in any player a quick eye, ready action, a mind alert to all possibilities, and purposes set on the success of the team as a whole. As everwhere in life, selfishness shows badly, and temper and eagerness for personal henor. The game does not allow for personal achievement, by contrust with that of other members of the team, being regarded as an end; it claims that the success of the team be the end, and this by explicit, unwavering determination to make the success of the team the dominant thought. These are valuable requirements for moral discipline, and every player should lay them to heart. This is the demand of public opinion if adverse criticism is to be averted. The key of the situation is self-discipline—strong moral life, with strong physical energy. But there is

money." This may be called an axiom, a gold is the sole measure of values its quantity is believed to be actually diminishing as employed in monetary uses. The vastly-increased use of that metal in the arts and its loss by use, added to the vast sums annually exported to Asia—that great sink for the precious metals—and there lost to monetary uses, ought to alarm even the most unveterate monometallist. The Duke of Marlboro', in his paper, the Vampire Gold, published in the Forbughdy Review, in 1887, sounded the alarm.

It ought to be heeded by our bankers and business—men without waiting for the euture destruction of our agricultural interest without affecting every other.

We believe that just as soon as it is known that the American mints are opened not for the purchase of silver, but for its coinage, not an onnee of silver can be bought. together. There is still more to be said, carrying us deeper in our appreciation of the dignity of human nature.

Loudness means roughness, but loudness often means also vulgarity and impropriety in speech. There is a weakness which inclines a man to suppose that strong language is a symbol of strength. This is another of the "blinds." Strong language leads to inclosing in the midst of which

another of the "blinds." Strong language leads to insolence, in the midst of which surplus language flows in, which takes to swearing, as if it were not a disgrace to the RESULT OF WELL-DIRECTED ATHLETICS.

civilservice reform—bow on trial before the country, and that it was no small advantage that "in the struggle before us we have for our leaders man of moral courage, sterling honesty, and straightforwardness, the most interesting personality in American life—Grover Cleveland.

He then introduced Roger Q. Mills as the first seasier of the evening. Mr. Mills was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Mills said he was gratified to meet determined men in reforming the administration of our Government. In the course of his remarks he said: "History repeats itself, and we are here to night remonstration of our Government for its woonful interference with our properties and lovel in 1850, as able statistican—Mr. Mills was sufficient to the course of this remarks he said: "History repeats itself, and we are here to chaght we say to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine as our radio and the foreign time. The course of this remarks he said: "History repeats itself, and we are here to chaght we say to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine as our fadors said to King George and Lord North, You have no right to cless our ports. Grover Cleveland at the head of the Mohawks in December, 1888, three the tea overboard and called a battle for the value our ports. Grover Cleveland at the head of the Mohawks in December, 1889, when the supports of the year all that our people can consume our ports. Grover Cleveland at the head of the Mohawks in December, 1889, where the tea overboard and called a battle for the value our production is cutstripping our consumption, and the lines of divergence are constantly growing wider. We can from our between our production is cutstripping our consumption, and the lines of divergence are constantly growing wider. We can from our between our production is cutstripping our consumption, and the lines of divergence are constantly growing wider. We can from our text all the production of the right. We had our supption, and the lines of divergence are constantly growing wider. We can from our text all the constraints of the supp your punishment for disobedience will be mild."

Fire in Baltimore. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

By telegraph to the Dispatch.

Baltimore, December 31.—The old year did not pass without afflicting Baltimore with a \$3,000 fire. At 11:30 the four-story brick house of Joseph Bergeman's National Sale and Exchange Stables, at 515 west Baltimore street, caught fire. There were seventy-five horses in the place when the fire was discovered. All were rescued, save ten on the third floor, but they are probably smothered, and one \$1,500 trotter which the owner led into the front office on the second floor and is there now. The property is fully insured in local companies. The fire at 12:50 o'clock is still burning, and the great lard refinery of G. Cassard & Son is threatened.

threatened.

The French Government has authorized the construction by contract of three bettle-ships of 6,709 tons each, four torpedovessels, ten sea-going torpedo boats, and thirty ordinary boats. Of this grant, M. Weyl, in Le Yocki, says there is much question as to the type of the battle-ships, and many are considering whether more attention must not be given to the health and comfort of the crews than is now bestowed upon the subject. Surmises are made, too, that the low free-board at the end, as in English types, for the purpose of an extended are of fire is not too dearly bought. As for the force which it is proper for France to maintain for naval war. M. Weyl declares that as England measures her force by that of any two naval powers combined, France should measure here so as to match those of Italy and Germany combined.

seemingly, for certain wretched invalids who toddle feebly along, though always looking as if they were going to die, but omitting to do it. They dry up, wither, dwindle away finally, but They dry up, wither, dwindle away finally, but in the mean time never having robust health, know nothing of the physical enjoyment, the zest of that existence to which they cling with such remarkable tenacity. They are always to be found trying to mead by tinkering at themselves with some trashy remedy, tonic or "pick me up" to give a fillip to digestion or "help the liver." If such misguided folks would resort and adhere to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters it would be well with them. This superb invigerant supplies the stamina that the feedle require by permanently reinforcing digestion and assimilation. It overcomes nervousness, insomma, maiaria, kidney complaints, billousness, constipation, rheimstam, and neuralgia. [al-W(w) F&Su

\$13.75

The Legitimate Clethiers.

1003 MAIN STREET.

MARKETEREPORTS

WEATHER INDICATIONS. NEW YORK AND RICHMOND STOCKS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, December 31,—The co-day offered marked contrast terday, strength replacing weakness was again the most prominen utre of the dealings. Money was ligh figure, but in comparison with

ex int 4%; coupons, R, 5%.

Georgia 7s. mortigags.

Korth Carolina consol 5's.

North Carolina 4's.

South Carolina Browns.

Tennessee6's.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

Baltimors, December 31.—Baltimore and Ohio stors, 100s1015; Northern Gentral stock, 71,673; Cincinnati, Washington and Baitimore lats, 99; consolidated gas bonds, 115; all6. RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. TUSSDAT, December 31, 1883.
SALES—FIRST BOARD, -1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta 21 78 at 118%.

200.
Shot: Northern, \$1.50 per bag of \$5 pounds trinds loads: 1/4 n20, per pound.

ERED
Clover: 7/4 n20, a pound.
Timothy: 21.50 n21 a bashet.
Orchard Granz: \$1.51.20 a bushet.
Heard Grans: 51.60.
For annell lots prices will be highes.

able ... 90

City Saccutius.
Richmond city 5's ... 141%
Richmond city 5's ... 122
Fischmond city 5's (1890-1896... 122
Fischmond city 5's (1890-1896... 162
Richmond city 5's (1891 and lator)... 113
Richmond city 4's (1921)... 100
Railmond city 4's (1921)... 100
Char. Col. and Augusta 187's ... 113
Char. Col. and Augusta 187's ... 115
Char. Col. and Augusta 187's ... 115
Char. Col. and Augusta 187's ... 115
Columbia and Greenville 1ato's ... 105
Columbia and Greenville 1ato's ... 105
Columbia and Greenville 1ato's ... 105
Goorgia Pacific 187's ... 134
Georgia Pacific 187's ... 134
Georgia Pacific 187's ... 104
Febraburg Class Ho's ... 104
Febraburg Class Ho's ... 105
Rich, and Dan. quoto 6's ... 100
Rich, and Dan. quoto 6's ... 100
Rich and Dan. quoto 6's ... 115
Rich and Dan. quoto 6's ... 115
Rich and Dan. quoto 6's ... 115
Rich and Dan. quoto 15's ... 56
Western Korth Carolina 18 7's (C)
1890... 100
Railmond STOCES ... 100
Rai .. CITY SECURITIES. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. December 31.—Cotton quiet; salea.
145 bales; uphands, 104c; Orionas, 105c; net
receipts, 32.25 bales; export—to Great Britain, 21,250 calos; to France, 728 bales; to the
Continent, 3.455 bales; stores, 728 bales; to the
Continent, 3.455 bales; stores, 728, 107 bales.
Southern flour firmer. Wheat dull and stra;
No. 2 red, Solyasbig.; options dull and strag;
No. 2 red, January, 85%c.; February, 85%c.;
May, 83%c. Corn sesier and less active; No. 2;
May, 83%c. Outs steady and fairly active; options dull and trregular; December,
20c.; January, 25%c. May, 75%c. No. 2, 2904,
28%,250c.; mixed western, 25%,250c. Hope firm
and quiet. Coffee closed dull and 5 points own;
January, 318,258. Spot Rio steady and quiet;
fair cargoss, \$13,250c. Sugar-Redued sheady
and in fair domand. Moissees-Foreign nominai: New Orieans sheady. Rice steady and quiet;
fair cargoss, \$13,250c. Sugar-Redued sheady
and in fair domand. Moissees-Foreign nominai: New Orieans sheady. Rice steady and quiet;
fair cargoss, \$13,250c. Sugar-Redued sheady
and to fair domand. Moissees-Foreign nominai: New Orieans sheady. Turpentine steadier
st44% a45a Wool quiet and firm; domestic floore,
28,250c.; puiled. \$7,250c.; Texas, 14,250c. Pork
steady and quiet. Beef quiet. Beef hams quiet.
Tierce-i beef alow. Cut-meats steady. Middles
dull; short-clear, \$35. Lard stronger and fatriy
active; western steam, £13%; city steam,
\$5,55; options—January, \$4,15; February, \$5,24;
May, \$6,41asked. Freights firm; cotton, 7-224.;
grain, 5)%d.

CHICAGO. 104

MISCELLANEOUS. Old Dominion S. S. Co......100 75

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, December 31, 1882 OFFERINGS. WHEAT. -2,460 bushels. CORN. -4,000 bushels. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARE.

WHEAT.—Longberry, 600 bushels prime at 84c.; 600 bushels very good on private terms; 60 bushels fair at 10c. Totas sales of wheat, 1,200 bushels. ____ We quote: Fine, \$2.30a\$2.75; superfine, \$2.75a \$2.37; extra, \$1.50a\$2.75; family, \$ia\$1.50; patoni femily, country, \$1.75a\$2.55 COTTON REPORT. Market firm. Quoranosa,

RICHMOND MARKETS.
DECEMBER 32, 1892. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter, Eggs, Fonts, Lard, Gree Meel.

Butter, Choice, Creamerr, Staffer, choice, amily packed, 1921ic.; choice stere packed, dellar, good to prime, 14216c.; poor to fair, Sc. s. Co.; common, 565c.

Rece, Fresh, 25c.

HIDES, LEATURE, &C.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 21.—Cash quotations w
Flour dull and unchanged. No. 2 spring
No. 2 red wheat, 77%c. No. 2 corn. 3 No. 2 cest. 2016/9/c. Mees-port. 52.09658.

Lard, 55.12%. Short-ribs, \$1.05684.70. Should
\$4.12% a\$4.23. Short-clear sides, \$4.05658.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

5.55

6.05

WREAT.
December......
January.....
May....

OATS.

CORM.

LARD.

January February May SHOUT-KISS.

LOUISVILLE

NEW YORK COTTON PUTU LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Servimber Purpis, Sye. Simpson Mourning, Sye. Simpson Glack, Sec. Harmony, Oye.: Anniand Solid, Sye. Harmony, Oye.: Anniand Solid, Sye. Harmony, Sye.: Anniand Solid, Sye. Harmony, Sye. The Hornester Prints, St. Bitenched Shirtings and Sheetings, 7-5 Security, So.: 7-5 Jack Horner, So.: 7-5 Ridward Harris, So.: 4-4 Fairmout, Sye.: 4-1 Pelinam Q. Soc.: 4-4 Randelph, So.: 4-1 Barker, So. 4-4 Farewoll, Sye.: 4-4 Wauregan, 10c.: 10-4 Penabroko Sigo.: 10-4 Unco., 279.c.
Brown Cottons Manchester 4-4 A. A., Sigo.; Rockbridge R. R., So.: James Hiver, O. O., Alex.: James Hiver, H. H., Sye.: James Fror G. D., Oye. N. C. Plands, Sake.: 4-4 Morotock, So.: 4-4 Exposition, So.: 4-4 Richmond H. H., Sye.: Pontion Fairmer Payrers And Cardy, 14c. per pound as to quality. Candy: 14c, per pound as te quality.
Lemone Messina, Slast.00 per box 300 and
Stoin a box; good Messina lemons, 51.75a5.25.
Oranges: Florida, 51.75a52; Bodl, 54.50a15.
Banana: 51.90a15. Da buoch.

enocureus at Bacon: Clear-rib sides. 8c.; shoulders. 60c.; Virginia hanes, fanor, 15c.; Smithded hame 21c.; sugar-cured, 11/cc. bulk-sides. 5% fluckets Painted, two hoops, 51.02. Brooms: Two strings, 51.51.35; three strings, 51.75.55; four strings, 51.85.13; three strings, 51.75.55; four strings, 51.85.13; por nest; split Markets Willow, 51.15a51.39 por nest; split Markets and Green. NORPOLK PRANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.]
DECEMBER 81.—Market Grm. Prime, 5% c.; extra prime, Sad: fancy, Sad: common, lass syd; foctory hand-picked, Sades are reported at Sade.

e Rio, 17 garoa; Laguayra, 19 garoa The new regulation British small arm is about to be issued to all Government forces. It appears, however, that no good smokeless powder has yet been discovered, or at least adopted by the British. Some of the foreign critics say that England is not in the same condition as continental actions, that the appropriate of the foreign critics is a continental actions, that the appropriate of the foreign critics are the condition as continental actions, that the appropriate of the foreign critics are the condition as continental actions, that the appropriate of the condition is a continental actions, that the appropriate of the condition is a continental action. por set.

Cheese Northern and western prime cutting, amail, lixasiae; plus-appie, 25c.
Fish: Herrings-North Carolina Family Roe, hall-barrels, \$5.50 new; castern gross, \$3.75.
North Carolina cut, \$5.25.
Lardy Prime barrels and tieroes, 7c.; 22-and 55 nound the cast, 75.274(c).
Hatches, \$9.8, 6c, per gross, 250%, \$1.75.
gross, 50%, \$2.75a\$3, 50%, \$5a\$5.50 gross.
Molasses: Common ayrup—hogsheads, 17a1%, tieroes, 15a35c. Genstine golden syrup, 25a35c, per gallon, New Orleans, 25a45a45. explosives are very sensuave and Solidation.

Rice Carolina, 5%a'c., best.

Eate Liverpool, from store, 251.75; ground ainsm, from store, 51 persacz,

Sugar Crushed, 7%c; powdered, 7%c; granulated, 7%c; powdered, 7%c; powdered, 7%c; granulated, 7%c; a, 6%c; off A, 6%c,

Floor, *1,6%c, best washing, 1%a, 5%c, tellet, loade, and fancy prices; country, 5%c, tellet, loade, and fancy prices; country,

Messrs. White and Elder, of Gridley Messrs. White and Elder, of Gridley, Moat, wonth unting for an eagle's nest in the Buttle. They found it on top of the highest peak, and three little eaglets were comfortably dominied therein. The mother bird was absent. Elder took one of the little birds and began the descent of the mountain. Free they had traversed two hundred yards the old bird returned and assailed them. White carried both of the eaglets, while Elder tried to keep off the mother by throwing rocks at her. The scheme worked very well for a while, until Hides: Green, 1840; vot-sailed, No. 1, 4s Sc., No. 2, 4s18c.; dry-sailed, Sailec, dry flist, 64,87c.
Leather: Hough leather, 20a2is; city-finish harmess, 25a3is; country-finish harmess, 25a3is; city-finish harmess, 25a ide.; light upper, city finish, 5radec, country finished upper, 20a2ic; hemicok sole, 19a2is; cak sole, 26a5ic.
Tanner's Oil: Newfoundland cod, 35a3is, a gallon; Labrader, 27a3is, 37a4is, 39a3is.

from American reduced, Old Dominion bar for, Smills and American sheet, Sandha, Sweden hammered, 44 safer, hoop, 485 vg., Naits, Old Dominion, 82 lb for standard size; Old Dominion steel naits, 52 22, Old Dominion theel naits, 52 22, Flow-Castidys, Wholesale, 3) vg.; retail, 42, per pound. pound.

Rope Manilla, best, 26%c, juts, 7%a3a
Liccors, Wings, Ac.

Ale: Sected, Bost brands), pints, \$1,90a33 per
dosen, gold.

Reancies: Domostic, \$1,10a\$1.50 fruit, 75a.31:
apple, new, \$1,50a\$1.75; Virginia pesch, \$1,75a
\$2.50.

Roy Whiskeys: Medium, \$1,50a\$2, pure old, sain.

Nys Whiskeys: Medium, \$1.50a\$2, pura old,
\$1.50a\$4, Virginia mountain, new, \$1.70a\$2 old
\$2.50a\$4, Virginia mountain, new, \$1.70a\$2 old
\$2.50 per case.

New England Rum: \$1.50a\$1.50, imported, \$5.50a
\$2.70 per case.

New England Rum: \$1.55a\$1.5\.

Hactified Whiskeys: \$1.50a\$1.5\. from one room to snother; and an electric hand-lamp is also provided, which can be moved about at pleasure. An important feature of the installation is the complete arrangement of switches and safety fuses; thus the overheating of wires and conse-quent danger from free are rendered impos-sible.

Lumber. White oat, out to order, \$15a130 per 1,000; on marks, \$2a512.50 per 1,000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a500 per 1,000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a500 per 1,000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a500 per 1,000; West Virginia white pine, \$15a510 per 1,000; West Virginia white pine, \$15a510 per 1,000; Spa515, according to size and langta follows. \$15a510, according to size and langta. Schingles-Pine, \$1.7a51.50; opprass, 6-luch, \$4a510, according to size and langta. Schingles-Pine, \$1.7a51.50; opprass, 6-luch, \$4a510, according to size and langta. \$15a510, according to size and langta. \$15a510, according to size and langta. \$15a510, according to size and \$1.5a510, according to size and s Mr. Brice Ili. (By telegraph to the Utapatch.)

CLEVELAND, O., December 31.—A dispatch from Lima, O., says that Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the National Democratic Committe, is a victim of is grippe. He is confined to his house by his illness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, JANUARY 1, 1890.

FORT OF RICHMOND, DECRMBER 31, 1899. Steamer Ariel, Doyo, Norfolk, merchandis and passengers.

aarlieb.

bleamship Old Dominion, Couch, New York, merchandise and passengers; George W. Allen & Co. agents.
Steamer Gulf Stream, Hines, Philadelphi merchandise and passengers; J. W. McCarrie

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, DECREES 31, 1892 illy Tolegrape.i Steamship Cassins, New Orleans, to coal, Steamship Alighany, Frovidence, and sailed for Wost Foint, mechandise. Schooner Viking, Portamouth, to load coal.

Steamship Crooks, Fortamount, to load coal salled.
Steamship Mtc. Betzeeumb. Progress, coal.
Steamship Mtc. Fleedwood, coal.
Steamship Zale, Liverpool, coaled.
Schooner C. B. Greuts, Saltimore.

LEAF-TOBACCO NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern

The following hogsbeads and tierars of TO-BACCO have been on storage in ABNTRE WARRHOUTER, Nos. 14th, 14th, and 14th east Gary street, for more than three years. The owners thereof are heroby notified that they must pay up the warehouse charges in full on or before January 31, 1895, or the tobacce will be gold for the same according to long-established custom:

of custom:

No. (III.), No. 1, Centra. 1112

(W.1. 25, Centra. 1113

(W.1. 25, Centra. 1113

(W.1. 25, Centra. 1115

(W.1. 25, Centra. 1115

(W.1. 26, Centra. 1115

(W.1. 27, Centra. 1115

(W.1. 28, Centra. 1115

(W.1. 28, Centra. 1115

(W.1. No. 21, Centra. 1115

(W.1. No. 21, Centra. 1115

(W.1. No. 22, Centra. 1115

(W.1. No. 25, Centra. 1115

(W.1. No. 1115

(W.1. CHARLES WATKINS & CO.,

FLOOR-STAINS, PAINTS,
FLOOR VARNISHES,
WATERIALS FOR HOUSE, SIGN, COACE
AND CABINET-FINISHERS,
AND GLAZIERS,
AND G

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, CHARLES F. CLARK, PRESIDENT BRADSTREET'S RICHAUND OFFICE, SO, 1100 EAST MAIN DEMARK. Temphone Acats

The Richmond college and more many gopt power in the capacity of the city and development of the city and development of the territory relationship to the college and the more constructive of the excellent and the remarkatest in overy weeks consequed the city are managatest in overy weeks consequed the city of week and the city of the ci